State	Capacity (MW)
Assam	721.80
Arunachal Pradesh	61.15
Meghalaya	189.08
Tripura	148.36
Manipur	50.86
Nagaland	30.67
Mizoram	69.33
TOTAL:	1271.25

(c) and (d) Electricity being a concurrent subject, supply and distribution of electricity in a State/UT is within the purview of the State Government/State power utility concerned. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by establishing power plants in the central sector through Central Public Sector Undertakings. A capacity addition of 4,284 MW has been proposed in the North-Eastern Region during the Eleventh Plan period, including 4,100 MW in the Central sector.

The projects aggregating to 2,744 MW are under construction and their details are given below:

Sl. No.	Name	State	Sector	Capacity (MW)
1	Myntdu HEP St.I	Meghalaya	State	84
2	Lakwa Waste Heat	Assam	State	37
3	Dimapur DG	Nagaland	State	23
4	Kameng HEP	Arunachal Pradesh	Central	600
5	Subansiri Lower HEP	Arunachal Pradesh	Central	2000

Working of Central Electricity Authority

2250. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) what is the role of the Central Electricity Authority (CEA);

(b) whether it is a fact that the CEA has failed to properly monitor the power projects during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether it is also a fact that only 50 per cent of the power generation target in that Plan was achieved;

(d) if so, to what extent CEA is responsible for not properly monitoring and coordinating the power projects during that Plan; and

(e) the steps proposed to wind up the Authority for its consistent failures?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) is a statutory body, which was originally constituted under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948; thereafter it has been continued as such under the Electricity Act, 2003. It has a large range of functions which have been set out in various provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003. Some of these are as follows:–

- preparation and notification of the National Electricity Plan with the approval of Central Government;
- examination of, and concurrence to proposals for setting up hydro generating projects estimated to involve a capital expenditure exceeding such sum, as may be fixed by the Central Government, from time to time, by notification;
- advise the Central Government on the matters relating to the National Electricity Policy, formulate short-term and perspective plans for development of the electricity system and coordinate the activities of the planning agencies for the optimal utilization of resources to sub serve the interests of the national economy and to provide reliable and affordable electricity to all consumers;
- specify the technical standards for construction of electrical plants, electric lines and connectivity to the grid;
- specify the safety requirements for construction, operation and maintenance of electrical plants and electric lines;
- specify the Grid Standards for operation and maintenance of transmission lines;
- promote and assist in the timely completion of schemes and projects for improving and augmenting the electricity system;
- collect and record the data concerning the generation, transmission, trading, distribution and utilization of electricity and carry out studies relating to cost, efficiency, competitiveness and such like matters;
- promote research in matters affecting the generation, transmission, distribution and trading of electricity.

(b) to (e) As seen from the above, the CEA as a statutory body is mandated to perform a number of key statutory functions, and assisting in the timely completion of power schemes and projects is only one of such functions. Though it is a fact that only about 51 % of the targeted capacity was achieved during the Tenth Plan, the responsibility of this cannot be attributed to a single organization *i.e.* CEA which in fact is not the executing agency of the projects. Delay in project completion occurs due to a variety of factors, including natural causes such as geological surprises, difficult project locations etc. Furthermore, CEA is the key organization providing technical advice to the Government on various issues related to the development of the power sector. Therefore, the question of winding up the CEA does not arise.